Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865. NUMBER 104.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Correspondence in the Slocum-Sharkey Case.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GEN. SLOCUM.

Important Interview Between the President and Southern Delegations.

POLITICAL SITUATION—HOW IT LOOKS IN WASHINGTON.

The Maine Election—Triumph of the Republican Ticket.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN RICHMOND.

The Wirz Case—Testimony of General Wilson.

The South Carolina Election—Defeat of the Unionists.

ARRIVAL OF JEFF. DAVIS' TREASURE AT WASHINGTON.

The Indian Council—Stipulation of the Government.

ARREST OF THE OHIO STATE TREASURER.

GOV. SHARKEY'S PROCLAMATION.

Correspondence Between the President, Gov. Sharkey, Gen. Slocum, and Carl Schurz.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following is a correct account of the correspondence between the President and Gov. Sharkey, of Lead range in length:

Gov. Sharkey issued a proclamation, calling in the people of the State to assemble and organize the militia of the State, in each county, a force to disperse armed and prevent crime. The President says this proclamation, and it is not to be executed.

Gen. Slocum will issue an order countermanding it. On the 30th of August the President received a dispatch from Hon. Carl Schurz, reporting the state of the country of Gov. Sharkey's course, and expressing very active by the President, adverse to the order issued by Maj. Gen. Slocum, department commander.

The President, under date of Aug. 30, telegraphed his dispatch as follows:

"Gen. Slocum will issue an order countermanding his order prohibiting the assembling of the Legislature of the State, without first consulting with me. Please give the former for unnecessary interference."

The balance of this letter has already been published by direction of the President. A copy of this was ordered to be given to Gov. Sharkey.

On Sept. 5th the President received a despatch from Gen. Grant, dated at Galena, Sept. 4th, transmitted an order pertaining the execution of the proclamation of Aug. 29th, and acknowledging the receipt of Gov. Sharkey's proclamation. On the 6th the President telegraphed to Gen. Grant, that Gov. Sharkey's proclamation was not to be executed, and that Gen. Slocum would countermand his order. This was done.

On the 7th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that Gen. Slocum had issued an order countermanding his proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 8th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 9th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 10th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 11th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 12th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 13th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 14th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 15th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 16th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 17th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 18th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 19th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 20th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 21st Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 22nd Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 23rd Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 24th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 25th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 26th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 27th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 28th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 29th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 30th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 31st Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 1st Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 2nd Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 3rd Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 4th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 5th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 6th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a proclamation, and that the militia would be disbanded. The President replied that he was glad to hear it, and that he had no doubt that Gen. Slocum would do all that was necessary to preserve the peace.

On the 7th Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to the President that he had issued a

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Tribune	$77,000
Times	30,000
Journal	30,000
Post	3,000
CHICAGO TRIBUNE	$170,370
Times, Journal and Post combined	710,000

NEW YORK POLITICS.

A great flurgacy was committed on the 7th instant at the city of Albany. A band of reciple Copperheads, being tired of their fleg-ling stripes and rotted grey, entered the State room of the Republican party by borrowing the keys which had been carelessly entrusted to one "J. W." and helped themselves to the entire 800 year's stockpile of the Republican party—everything; in fact, except our "great moral" universal suffrage. Men whose patriotism had been but filthy rags for four years, and who went into the convention with Seymour's name on their lips, came out with sky blue uniforms mounted with eagle buttons, wrapped wreaths in the shape of a pigtop and "Eyah!" to the core. In other words the political backs of New York who still hope to run a "Democratic" party in opposition to democratic principles, especially to the great democratic principle of Universal Suffrage, as against class rule, have dropped their old cards. "State rights," "friendship for slavery," "opposition to the war," &c., and have nominated a ticket on which the three leading names are prominent, sterling Republicans, and several others like John Van Buren owe all their position to Freedom in '48 though they have since backslidden into Doughfacedom. Horatio Seymour and the Woods are quickly shelved. A wily platform is adopted which neither condemns the rebellion, nor endorses the war, nor says a word about slavery, States rights, emancipation, or President Johnson or any other issue of the past four years. The first resolution is a long glorification of the past history of the Democratic party," conveniently ignoring the ugly fact that the sole attempt to destroy the Union was the work of that same "Democratic party." The second rejoices that we have peace in the Union, but without a word which would be unpalatable to Jeff. Davis on the one hand, or Wendell Phillips on the other. The third endorses certain policies which are inherently horrible in time, such as the restoration of the gerrymander, the Courts, and the equal apportionment of the States, and the doctrine of universal suffrage. The fourth endorses President Johnson's policy, especially in its denial of universal suffrage to the Southern blacks. The fifth pledges all due diligence in the payment of the national debt, and recommends equal taxation in language which every Republican will endorse. The sixth, unlike the Maine and New Jersey resolutions which floated all rebellion from the issue at a single stroke, ties the platform fast to the past struggle, whether Federal or rebel—thanks the soldiers and sailors "of the nation." The seventh endorses the "Monroe doctrine." The eighth thanks the Southern people for their "generous welcome" and pledges to them entitled, therefore, to the "kindness" of the Federal Government. The ninth agrees to support President Johnson. It is obvious, therefore, that the platform has no issue, no plank, viz: opposition to universal suffrage. The approval of President Johnson is "only this, and nothing more." To succeed, on this they are willing to elect a ticket two-thirds Republican or to be thrashed out altogether. No republican except in this respect as to its platform. Nothing could better prove the points they have in the principle of universal suffrage than does the fact that they dare not "take it to their." The fact that they dare fling their last shirt to the pursuing World's power positive that he is close after them. The "conservative" organs of New York would not thus give up, even hypocritically, their old idols, and come under the thimble-rigging management of Thurlow Weed and Henry J. Raymond, in order to defeat "universal suffrage," were they not assured that "universal suffrage" is in imminent danger of success, and that their only chance for securing the spoils is to get between the Union party and President Johnson on his position. In other words the Union party in New York is admitted to be so largely in favor of negro suffrage, as an element of reconstruction, that to defeat that policy the Thurlow Weed men, the Wall Street Democrats, the timid and timid Republicans afraid of quarrelling with the Administration, must all be summoned to the work. Thurlow Weed, therefore, first secures the postponement of the Republican Convention till two weeks after the Democratic Convention is held, and then secure the adoption by the "Democratic" Convention of a platform unobjectionable to the Administration on the single question of universal suffrage, which it opposes. This is equivalent to Thurlow Weed's saying to the Republican Convention, in advance of its session, "Legislate negro suffrage or we will defeat you! If we can't defeat you, we will run the ticket of the Democratic party, especially to the great democratic principle of Universal Suffrage, as against class rule, have dropped their old cards. "State rights," "friendship for slavery," "opposition to the war," &c., and have nominated a ticket on which the three leading names are prominent, sterling Republicans, and several others like John Van Buren owe all their position to Freedom in '48 though they have since backslidden into Doughfacedom. Horatio Seymour and the Woods are quickly shelved. A wily platform is adopted which neither condemns the rebellion, nor endorses the war, nor says a word about slavery, States rights, emancipation, or President Johnson or any other issue of the past four years. The first resolution is a long glorification of the "

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Transportation.

Ship Chandlers.

Government Sales.

Chicago Tribune.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

Political Issues of Present Hour.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF GOVERNOR STONE.

DELIVERED AT

Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1865.

(Reported for the Chicago Tribune.)

Fellow Citizens:

I do not expect to discuss, this afternoon, all the questions now before the country, but I shall succeed in directing your attention to the more important ones, and, if this is done, I shall have accomplished all I intend.

We are told, by the leaders of the Democratic party, through their newspapers, and in their speeches, that there is to be but one issue before the people of Iowa, to be decided at the October election; and that issue is declared to be the negro question. I am not willing to accept this declaration. The right of suffrage here; that is, whether the word "white" shall be stricken from the Constitution of this State, and the word "negro" inserted in its place, is not the issue, but shall endeavor to show, in their candidates, a preference or acceptance in which he says that this is the only issue that they will vote on, and upon it at this coming election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Before entering fully into discussion of national questions, allow me to show you that Col. Stone's record and the party he is supporting him, either are mistaken, or else intentionally and willfully attempt to deceive the people in making this question the issue. In 1857, there was a Convention which assembled on the 14th of December, framed a Constitution, and submitted it to the people, and a provision of the Constitution was submitted in the form of a separate article, in favor of amending the Constitution of Iowa, so as to extend the right of suffrage to the negro. This article was voted down by a majority of 7,235 votes, and the Constitution was adopted by a majority of 11,708 votes. Of the votes cast for the Constitution, 4,473 were cast in favor of amending the Constitution of Iowa, so as to extend the right of suffrage to the negro. Of the votes cast against the Constitution, 11,708

SAFETY FILM

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

THE CITY.

Sunday—The Sunday beer "crowd" stuck to their colors yesterday, and the result is that the Lake View Dutch are happy and the Sabbath is not.

PROBABLY CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—A special says that a young girl named Mary Ann Hall, aged 14, had the misfortune of being found in the woods near Lake View, on Saturday afternoon, in a condition which indicated that she had been criminally assaulted. Suspicion rests upon a man named O'Connor, with whom he had previously been seen, and who is now in custody.

WOMEN AS JURORS.—Mrs. Lucy Stone, of Boston, and Miss Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, N. Y., will address a meeting at Farwell Hall this evening, upon the question of "Women as Jurors." Mrs. Stone is the wife of Henry B. Blackwell, and Miss Anthony is the well-known female lecturer.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—The regular meeting of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association will be held this evening at Farwell Hall. Mrs. Livermore will preside, and Mrs. Stone will be present. Every one interested in the subject is invited to be present.

GRAND JURY.—Judge Moran, of the New York Superior Court, has been appointed to preside at the October Term of the Criminal Court of this city. He will have charge of the department of Common Law, Nelson Waterman and Hilton.

THE NEW WESTMORE.—The Eighth Wisconsin, famous as the "Iron Brigade" during the war, has reunited to arrive in Chicago Wednesday morning, en route for Milwaukee. A despatch was sent to the Mayor of Milwaukee to-day, to that effect. Capts. Cook and Hill are the members of the "Iron Brigade" who will meet them.

PERSONAL.—Hon. O. M. Hatch, Hon. T. J. Dunlap, Hon. A. McCallum, Colonel John Wilson, Colonel Mann, Gen. G. H. Chapman, United States Marshal; Major W. H. Ellis, Shipowner; Hon. David Davis, United States Supreme Judge; Col. C. P. Allen, United States army; and C. H. Cleaves, Esq., formerly of Chicago, are in the city.

A GOOD PLACE TO STAY.—The "Pythia" House, Dubuque, Iowa, is one of those few places at which the traveller feels at home. All the appointments are A No. 1; the table is excellent, and the charges not to be easily exceeded by Mr. Johnson, the clerk, which will be cheerfully given out to visitors. Persons in search of a good place to stay will find the "Pythia" to be just the place.

DECIDED CONVICTIONS.—The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Illinois, will commence its session in this city to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Bishop's church, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Clark, Rector of Trinity Church, Chicago. There will be full choral service.

GRATUITY CHANTRY.—At an adjourned meeting held yesterday of the Stock-holders of the Graceland Cemetery Company, James T. Reynolds was elected President, in place of Hon. Francis A. Brunson, Esq., who declined to accept on account of his removal from the city.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.—The Office of the Company will remain in the Room of the Board of Trade.

"ARMY AND NAVY."—We notice that the Board of Trade has exhibited a reflected amount of good taste in order the whitewashing of the spots on the walls, hitherto occupied by the hero figures for which the DAILY NEWS suggested the names headed "Army and Navy." Let us hope that the crowd will be better occupied by the figures to be placed there.

HARD RUBBER TRUST.—The trust, now almost universally recognized as the best in point of cleanliness and adaptability to the uses intended, took the first prize over the world at the recent State Fair, which is eminently honored. Of all the uses to which the Rubber has been applied, there is none which has attracted a greater share of public favor than the application to the trap, for harness. It was exhibited by Dr. J. H. Kendall, No. 136 Clark street, Chicago.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT a member of the city police force discovered a gambling den in the basement of a saloon on North Clark street, near Third. The name of F. E. Smith was to all intents on the side of the door, which was full of gambling implements, cards, etc. From the papers it would seem that F. E. Smith is a myth, as no one has been arrested for keeping the establishment. Smith is a member of the bar. The key to Smith is found in Police Station. The old fool took were wrenched off.

ROOT IN THE BRICKWELL.—Yesterday morning Charles Connell, John Hargraves, John Berry and James Egan, all of Brickmaker's Union, employed at the Brickwell, were charged before the Police Court with assaulting a man named Root. It appeared that yesterday morning the parties "quarrelled" and an intervention in the institution followed, in which Root was severely handled. The whipping the last keeper. They were fined $50 and costs each. Root was also fined $50 and costs for contempt that was previously bargained for.

THE PARIS STYLE LETTER.—Decidedly the tamest Sunday and most conservative of Gentlemen we applied to ladies' attire, in the "Paris Style Letter," a little and simple arrangement of cards and hints. Perhaps it is more in accordance with the spirit of the season, clear above dead and dust. It is destined to be a very popular letter. We will refer to it when these fair strangers are known. J. V. Farwell, Esq., has the advantage of the city and our remaining pocket.

OIL BOILER.—The Titusville exchanges contain a highly complimentary notice of Col. Bolton formerly Captain of the 52d Illinois Bolton's Battery. Col. Bolton is now engaged in the manufacture of a fine article of oil boilers and equipments for the citizens of Titusville and its vicinity, to which place he has removed. Col. Bolton's success in the latter enterprise must be gratifying to the soldiers of Illinois who served under the command of Col. Bolton in the very nobly conducted Battery.

WHO ARE ANGRY ON.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle has the following among its correspondence, the latter from which it is extracted bearing date at Lee Wesage:

"A postal steamer of this city, named Hughes, at daylight yesterday, left Memphis for Vicksburg, with a cargo of $100,000, during the evening, by procuring and procuring the sale of the coal from the steamer. The steamer was then taken down the river, and the boat, with the money, was left in charge of the engineer."

DOUBLE SUICIDE.—Coroner Foster was called to a single case, and a partner by trade. On the evening of Friday last they went to the house of Mr. Hall, and after a short time left the house. They were found dead in the room, and a verdict of suicide rendered by the jury.

AMUSEMENTS.—Lucille Anderson was prompted at McVicker's Theatre last evening to a good house; it will be repeated to-night.

Hamlet drew a crowded house at the Museum last evening, with Adams as the young Prince. He repeats to-night.

The Haverly Brothers, with accomplishments, were thirty thousand strong at the Opera House last evening; no vacancies.

Kemble's Minstrels opened last night in Smith & Nixon's Hall to a crowded house. They are an excellent troupe.

AT AN INQUEST held before Coroner Wagner upon the body of Anne Hodkinson, aged two years, the infant daughter of John Hodkinson residing on Lumber street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, the evidence showed that the child came to her death by falling into a deep gutter in front of her father's house, the latter assisted the latter to remedy. "That the said Anne Hodkinson came to her death by accidental drowning; and we, the jurors of the Coroner's Jury, do hereby censure the owner of the Board of Public Works in the county of Cook for the neglect of the gutter in question, and for a proper drainage, to prevent accidents of a similar nature."

FIRE DEPARTMENT—PARADE.—The Chicago Fire Department was out in full force yesterday, their uniforms bright, and machines polished and gaily decorated. They formed in procession about 2 o'clock on the Court House Square, and marched through the Great Western Light Guard Band, and paraded the principal streets of the city. The occasion of the parade was the presentation of a horse to John Dooley, No. 2, by many true Child Engine of the Fire Department. Dooley is one of the oldest firemen with Fire Marshal C. P. Hatch and the old Chicago Fire Department, and has been in the Fire Department by Mr. J. H. Kendall, No. 136 Clark street, Chicago.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT a member of the city police force discovered a gambling den in the basement of a saloon on North Clark street, near Third. The name of F. E. Smith was to all intents on the side of the door, which was full of gambling implements, cards, etc. From the papers it would seem that F. E. Smith is a myth, as no one has been arrested for keeping the establishment. Smith is a member of the bar. The key to Smith is found in Police Station. The old fool took were wrenched off.

BOY IN THE BRICKWELL.—Yesterday morning Charles Connell, John Hargraves, John Berry and James Egan, all of Brickmaker's Union, employed at the Brickwell, were charged before the Police Court with assaulting a man named Root. It appeared that yesterday morning the parties "quarrelled" and an intervention in the institution followed, in which Root was severely handled. The whipping the last keeper. They were fined $50 and costs each. Root was also fined $50 and costs for contempt that was previously bargained for.

THE PARIS STYLE LETTER.—Decidedly the tamest Sunday and most conservative of Gentlemen we applied to ladies' attire, in the "Paris Style Letter," a little and simple arrangement of cards and hints. Perhaps it is more in accordance with the spirit of the season, clear above dead and dust. It is destined to be a very popular letter. We will refer to it when these fair strangers are known. J. V. Farwell, Esq., has the advantage of the city and our remaining pocket.

OIL BOILER.—The Titusville exchanges contain a highly complimentary notice of Col. Bolton formerly Captain of the 52d Illinois Bolton's Battery. Col. Bolton is now engaged in the manufacture of a fine article of oil boilers and equipments for the citizens of Titusville and its vicinity, to which place he has removed. Col. Bolton's success in the latter enterprise must be gratifying to the soldiers of Illinois who served under the command of Col. Bolton in the very nobly conducted Battery.

WHO ARE ANGRY ON.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle has the following among its correspondence, the latter from which it is extracted bearing date at Lee Wesage:

"A postal steamer of this city, named Hughes, at daylight yesterday, left Memphis for Vicksburg, with a cargo of $100,000, during the evening, by procuring and procuring the sale of the coal from the steamer. The steamer was then taken down the river, and the boat, with the money, was left in charge of the engineer."

DOUBLE SUICIDE.—Coroner Foster was called to a single case, and a partner by trade. On the evening of Friday last they went to the house of Mr. Hall, and after a short time left the house. They were found dead in the room, and a verdict of suicide rendered by the jury.

DECIDED CONVICTIONS.—The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Illinois, will commence its session in this city to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Bishop's church, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Clark, Rector of Trinity Church, Chicago. There will be full choral service.

GRATUITY CHANTRY.—At an adjourned meeting held yesterday of the Stock-holders of the Graceland Cemetery Company, James T. Reynolds was elected President, in place of Hon. Francis A. Brunson, Esq., who declined to accept on account of his removal from the city.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.—The Office of the Company will remain in the Room of the Board of Trade.

"ARMY AND NAVY."—We notice that the Board of Trade has exhibited a reflected amount of good taste in order the whitewashing of the spots on the walls, hitherto occupied by the hero figures for which the DAILY NEWS suggested the names headed "Army and Navy." Let us hope that the crowd will be better occupied by the figures to be placed there.

HARD RUBBER TRUST.—The trust, now almost universally recognized as the best in point of cleanliness and adaptability to the uses intended, took the first prize over the world at the recent State Fair, which is eminently honored. Of all the uses to which the Rubber has been applied, there is none which has attracted a greater share of public favor than the application to the trap, for harness. It was exhibited by Dr. J. H. Kendall, No. 136 Clark street, Chicago.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT a member of the city police force discovered a gambling den in the basement of a saloon on North Clark street, near Third. The name of F. E. Smith was to all intents on the side of the door, which was full of gambling implements, cards, etc. From the papers it would seem that F. E. Smith is a myth, as no one has been arrested for keeping the establishment. Smith is a member of the bar. The key to Smith is found in Police Station. The old fool took were wrenched off.

BOY IN THE BRICKWELL.—Yesterday morning Charles Connell, John Hargraves, John Berry and James Egan, all of Brickmaker's Union, employed at the Brickwell, were charged before the Police Court with assaulting a man named O'Connor, which assault he had committed on the previous evening. Over a dozen of the men at the Brickwell struck, and the result is that the prisoners